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No. 16856

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 24 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half
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"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shall we drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Poet.

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Splits 60 " " "



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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE. BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We successfully raided the enemy
trenches to the east of Vermelles.
There is nothing to report from the
rest of the front.

LONDON, May 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We carried out successful raids to
the north-east of Epéhy and to the
north of Arras.

The German artillery was active
during the night to the east of Bullecourt,
south of the Arras-Cambrai road
and to the west of Lens. We destroyed
a large ammunition dump to the north-
east of Quenast. The explosion was felt
at great distances in our rear.

1,000 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, May 22.
A French communiqué reports:—
The enemy attacks on the positions
we captured yesterday to the north of
Monte Comillat, Casque and Teton
were everywhere repulsed with enemy
losses.

We took 1,000 unwounded prisoners
on May 20, including 28 officers.
There was a violent artillery struggle
at Vaulerue plateau.

LONDON, May 23.
A French communiqué reports:—
There was violent artillery activity
at the Vaulerue and California plateaus
and Rheims was also heavily bombarded.

A TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH GUNS. ENEMY PREPARING TO RETREAT TO A NEW SYSTEM.

LONDON, May 22.
The destruction of the Hindenburg
line mentioned by Field Marshal Sir
Douglas Haig yesterday is a triumph
for the British Guns.

Newspaper correspondents describe
the line as vanishing like smoke. In a
hurricane bombardment of concrete
pits, deep, heavily-built, timbered dug-
outs and rivetted support lines, all the
enemy's laboriously constructed devices
were completely blown away.

French experts are elated at the
British, in less than a month, cracking
the barrier which took a year to build
and which is the hinge of all future
enemy manoeuvres.

The Correspondents state that there
are already signs of the Germans pre-
paring to retreat to a new system, which
is the only alternative to decisive defeat
if they remain, namely, the system of
switch trenches zig-zagging to the rally-
ing points in the rear. The unhappy
Boche, in fact, must work feverishly
night and day perfecting the tunnel-like
switches or be massacred on the line.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FUTILE ENEMY EFFORTS.

LONDON, May 22.
An Italian official message states:—
We repulsed violent raids in the
Ginnella Valley. We heavily drove
back attacks at Mount Dozalto and
also attacks in the Posina Valley, Asiago
plateau and at Carnia.
Repeated enemy attempts to the
eastward, of Gorizia failed to drive us
out of our positions on a hill to the
south of Gorizia.
One of our airships, bombed the
enemy's rear lines at Voghera.

ALLIED SUBJECTS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 22.
In the House of Commons, Lord
Robert Cecil stated that conversations
were proceeding between the Allied
Governments on the question of in-
corporating allied subjects in Great
British Army.

GERMAN APOLOGY TO SPAIN. A CUTTING NORWEGIAN COMMENT.

LONDON, May 22.
Germany has apologised to Spain
for the recent violation of Spanish
territorial waters and has promised to
respect Spanish rights in future.
Germany is also attempting to con-
ciliate Sweden by asserting that the
torpedoing of three Swedish ships was
accidental.

The Norwegian Shipping Gazette em-
phasises that the German respectfulness
to Spain and Sweden is due to the fact
that there is some risk where they are
concerned, but Germany has not apolo-
gised for sinking Norwegian ships and
killing 100 Norwegian sailors.

AERIAL CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY
APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. L.
Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the
Air Board, announced that Lord
Northcliffe would be the Chairman of a
Committee to inquire into aerial civil
communications after the war. The
Committee would include Lord Montagu
of Beaulieu representing the India
Office, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High
Commissioner New Zealand, and The
Hon W. P. Schreiner, High Commis-
sioner of South Africa. It was hoped the
Canada and Australia would nominate
representatives.

STRANGE TALES OF DISTIN- GUISHED TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, May 22.
At the annual meeting of the Royal
Geographical Society, the President
said that he occasionally received
strange tales of the doings of some of
their most distinguished travellers in
the East. He gave an instance of one
who was engaged in a political mission
almost within sight of Mecca, and
another, engaged as a geographer and
archaeologist, directed, from a sea plane,
the bombardment of an enemy depot in
Asia Minor, in order that a Greek
Temple might not be damaged. Another,
a lady, was engaged in
strenuous staff work in Mesopotamia.

GENERAL SMUTS' FAMOUS SPEECH ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

LONDON, May 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. A.
W. Yeo, the Liberal Member for Poplar,
asked whether in view of its importance,
the speech of General Smuts in House
of Commons at the luncheon on May 15,
would be reprinted and published and
distributed among the Allies and
Neutrals.
Lord Robert Cecil replied that the
speech had been reprinted in English as
a pamphlet, for the British Empire and
America and translations were being
prepared for the Allies Neutrals.
Mr. Yeo suggested that the speech
should be circulated in schools as it
would have a good effect on the young
life of the nation.

ALLIES' PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 22.
The Allies purchases in the future
will be made through a commission
supervised by the Government instead
of through Messrs Morgan & Co., thus
saving the latter's commission.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF COTTON WEAVERS.

LONDON, May 22.
Owing the intervention of Sir George
Asquith the threatened strike of the
cotton weavers referred to on May 14
has been postponed till 4 fortnight after
Whit Sunday. The employers have made
proposals for a settlement, which will be
submitted to the workers' representatives.
(p. 2 of 20 pages)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF SLAVERS' DEMON. TENNIS BALLS.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 19, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth etc., etc.

A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Boudoirs, Finger Bowls, Inlaid Boxes, Nickel-plated Vases, Flower Vases, Kibana Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE Comprising:— Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Platters, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view on day previous to sale, inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 12, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Director of Public Works, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 26th May, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FEW LOTS OF BRASS FITTINGS, etc. Comprising:— Brass Fan Light Catches, Brass Casement Fasteners, Brass Spring Latches, Indicators for Switch Board, Points for do, Cast Iron Sockets for Gutters, etc., etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 23, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 29th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc. Comprising:— Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.

Furnace in good condition, Electric Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Stairs, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 24, 1917.

LIVING ON YOUR NERVE.

Everybody has a store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call "neurasthenia".

It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from chemists everywhere, also, post free, one bottle \$1.50, six bottles \$8.40, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 28 Sachem Road, Shanghai.

FREE—Write a post card to above address, for a most useful booklet on the home treatment of nervous disorders.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

Lot No. 1. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 2. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 3. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 4. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 5. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 6. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 7. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 8. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 9. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 10. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 11. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 12. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 13. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 14. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 15. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 16. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 17. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 18. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 19. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 20. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

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Lot No. 24. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 25. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 26. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 27. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

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Lot No. 29. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

Lot No. 30. Situated at Causeway Bay, containing an area of 10,000 sq. ft. (approx.)

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Court constituted to inquire into certain charges of disobedience and misconduct brought by Captain E. H. de la Sala, master of the *Phaenopha*, against his Chief Engineer, W. J. Stokes, announced its findings last evening.

The Court was composed of Commander Beekwith (President), Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Capt. Bell Smith (H.M.S. *Honour*), Capt. P. H. Rolfe (H.M.S. *Superintendent*), Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., and Mr. D. McMurray (Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.).

The Court found as follows:—

In this case a number of charges have been brought by the Master against the Chief Engineer, extending over a period of two months.

Certain of these charges are of a trivial nature and in the opinion of this Court should never have been formulated. We therefore propose to deal only with the principal charges as follows:—On March 6th when at Cape St. James the Master states that the Chief Engineer came on the Bridge and spoke to him in a disrespectful and insolent way, addressing him before the 2nd Mate, Pilot and Quarter Master as "Mr. Man," and questioning his right to delay the ship for half-an-hour, and finally ended up by saying "Not guilty this time, don't do it again."

There is a conflict of evidence here. The Chief Engineer admits addressing the Master as "Mr. Man," but says it was in the privacy of the Chief Engineer's cabin and it was only in jest. The Court considers that this manner of addressing the Master is contrary to all good discipline, but as this is a trivial matter, to have been the common practice of the Chief Engineer for a considerable time, we are of opinion that the Master should have taken proper steps early in his command of this ship to have stopped this objectionable familiarity.

Again on the 28th March the Chief Officer was alleged for being drunk and the Chief Engineer when asked by the Master refused to sign the Log. The Court are of opinion that under the circumstances then ruling on board it was clearly the Chief Engineer's duty to sign the Official Log and assist the Master to keep discipline in the ship. On March 29th the Chief Engineer is charged whilst at Saigon with having interfered with the loading of the ship. There is no evidence to prove that this was so, and is denied by Mr. Stokes. It is proved that the Chief Engineer did threaten to leave the ship with all his engineers if any more cargo was put on board, and it is also proved by a document signed by the Chief Engineer that the ship was not over-loaded at this time. So that we consider this was an act of misconduct on the part of Mr. Stokes. April 10th, 10th and 11th. The Master states in his evidence that he gave the Chief Engineer orders on the 9th of April for certain reasons not to make any test with the drinking water publicly. Here there is a conflict of evidence. Mr. Stokes states that no such orders were ever given to him, and that he had no idea there was any trouble connected with the drinking water until the 11th of April, when he was heavily logged. No evidence has been produced to prove that such order was ever given to the Chief Engineer, and as most of the Master's orders to the Engineer appear to have been given in writing this is particularly noticeable. Also Dr. Arculi in his evidence states that during the three days, i.e., 9th, 10th, and 11th April the Chief Engineer brought samples of drinking water to the Master (daily) for inspection. The relationship existing between the Master and Chief Engineer (during this period) appeared to be quite friendly.

After going very carefully into all the evidence given to the Court we are of opinion that the Chief Engineer was responsible for the drinking water being delivered clean to the Emigrants, and to do this it was necessary for him to pump through the General Service pipes until the water ran clean, and that it would be necessary to test and taste this water from time to time until the results were satisfactory. In doing

this it appears to the Court that the Chief Engineer chose the most convenient and private place for this work, i.e., Cock C. And that as there had been no trouble heretofore during the voyage with the Emigrants over the water, and thus as water is being constantly pumped during the day through the General Service pipes, for various reasons on a ship, it seems difficult to understand why this particular water being pumped or tasted should interest the Emigrants, or alarm them in any way. Taking all these points into consideration and the absence of evidence that any proper order was given to the Chief Engineer which we think should have been given in writing, or before a witness, if this testing was considered to be dangerous, we are of opinion that the Chief Engineer on these occasions carried out his duty in a proper way and to the best of his ability.

In summing up this case generally, although the most serious charges have not been proved, we are strongly of opinion that the Chief Engineer Mr. Stokes, consistently adopted an attitude of disrespect towards the Master of the ship, Mr. de la Sala, and we consider that such acts of misconduct which have been proved, although they do not amount in our opinion to gross misconduct were detrimental to all good discipline and order on board and merits severe censure. And taking into consideration Mr. Stokes long and we believe good service with the Company, and also the fact that he has already been discharged from this Company after 13 years' service, we consider this to be sufficient punishment.

WAR TRAINED SEAMEN.

Has it ever occurred to anyone that the war has created a great number of British seamen? What is going to happen to them when the strife is over? In my opinion they will never desire to return to inland occupations. Once a sailor, always a sailor, is a time-worn adage at sea. Men who, in July, 1915, had no more idea of going to sea than they had of ordering their generals, have, during the past thirty months, been moulded into sterling seamen. They are to be found on battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, patrol ships, minesweepers and trawlers; thousands are serving in the auxiliary and motor-boat patrols. When peace is restored, the converted cruisers, yachts, trawlers, etc., will again resume their pre-war occupations—their services so far as the Admiralty is concerned will no longer be required.

The crews of the forecastle men, who, in peace time, belonged to the Merchant Service, are also in the Royal Navy, and their places have been filled by foreigners from all parts of the world. Before the war, there were thousands of aliens before the masts of our merchant ships. Today it is not unusual to find a ship, manned apart from the Officers and Engineer, entirely by aliens. Here, then, are openings for our war-trained sailors to fill. To permit this, a law must be passed immediately after the war to ban foreigners from our merchant ships.

The Admiralty will, for some time after peace is proclaimed, require the patrol vessels and minesweepers to clean up the seas. It would never do to risk large fighting ships in this dangerous work. With all their vigilance and sweeping, we must be prepared to "hear of" disasters through mines, perhaps, months after the fighting is over. This danger was experienced after the Russo-Japanese War by shipping in the Far East, and several vessels were lost long after the cessation of hostilities.

Another difficulty that will have to be solved—the number of certificated Officers available for the Merchant Service will be greatly in excess of the demand. There will be a vast number of their numbers. Sea apprentices who joined the R.N.R. as Midshipmen two and a half years ago have blossomed into "fully-fledged" Officers. What will happen to them? There certainly will not be a sufficient number of ships built to provide employment for them. As things are at present there is, perhaps, a real shortage of junior Officers, but, owing to so many vessels being sunk, there are very few ships, if any, sailing short of their complement. As for Senior Officers, enquiries at all our principal seaports show that they are finding increased difficulties in the way of obtaining employment.

Shipmasters out of berth may be counted in hundreds. Take, for example, a Master who has served for many years in a small company owning two or three vessels. Through sheer bad luck two, out of a possible three ships, have been sunk, the result being that the owner has nothing further to offer, the Master. In several large lines, who have suffered the loss of ships, not who hold the position of Captain two years ago are sailing today as Second Officers. I could name

several companies where this has happened. There are few who have suffered more through the war than the Officers and Engineers of our merchant ships. But there is also another aspect to be considered. Junior Officers—say, even Fourth or Fifth in July, 1914—who joined the Royal Naval Reserves at the outbreak of war, never in their wildest dreams imagined they would obtain command of a ship under ten or fifteen years, yet they were urgently wanted and secured appointments from the Admiralty to commands in less than a few weeks. It is difficult to imagine how these gentlemen will take to their former positions.

The Royal Engineers have recruited some hundreds of Officers from the Merchant Service. In France these Officers have been of the greatest assistance in supervising and controlling the transport work on the canal. I know one who, in 1915, was a Third Officer in the well-known Blue Funnel Line; today he is a Major. Captains, R.E., from the Merchant Service can be counted in dozens in France and by hundreds on the Tiers.

The professional soldier makes a most excellent sailor. Many military officers reported that they were the most reliable men they had in the trenches. For over two years I was, amongst my other duties, training Officers for the Navy and Royal Engineers, also I was occupied in arranging transfers for certificated Officers from the Army to the Navy. The greatest difficulty with which we had to contend came from the Army Officers in refusing to sanction their transfer. They invariably admitted that they did not want to lose their best men.

To illustrate the utility of the professional seafarer in France. In the early days of 1915, a newly-appointed Officer in the Royal Engineers, who had been recruited from the Merchant Service, found on arrival at his base that the canal had been blocked for some days by a munition barge which had sunk in the fairway, thus preventing supplies being brought to the firing line by means of the canal. Several Army Service Corps Officers had tackled the work of raising the barge, but failed, through lack of knowledge of seamanship. It was a sailor's job. To blow up the barge would make matters worse, as such a method would ruin the banks of the canal. The seafarer set to work. He prepared two rafts from the logs and placed one at each end of the barge, thus making a dam. He then pumped out the water from his small dock, and, within a few hours of his arrival, the barge was floated and transport work resumed. This is but a slight instance where nautical knowledge has been used with considerable advantage to the Army.

The public have yet to learn of the vast work done by our merchant seamen in connection with our latest success in Mesopotamia. After our first failure out there, I had the pleasure of assisting to recruit over 100 Officers for service on the Tigris. These were required for the purpose of commanding and officiating the small river transports carrying and landing troops and munitions; others were appointed to specially converted shallow-draft hospital steamers. Officers whom I have met, and who have been inviolated, spoke of the great difficulties and dangers encountered—dangers not only from the Turks, but from the wandering tribes who infest the banks and who do not hesitate to snipe at the white man.

Since the Hun commenced his submarine campaign, several young ex-Merchant Service Officers in command of patrol vessels have made large sums of money from salvage work. One R.N.R. Officer, in particular, who has had command of a trawler since 1915, met with remarkable success in this direction. On one occasion he salvaged a valuable steamer which had been abandoned, her cargo alone was worth a small fortune. A few weeks later he picked up a first-class sailing vessel near Land's End. She had been abandoned by her crew and was drifting helplessly amongst the breakers of the rocks. Undaunted by the danger which threatened, this Officer with his splendid little sea-boat plucked the sailor stern first from certain destruction and brought her safely to port. His latest adventure was more remarkable still. He encountered a large sailing ship floating bottom up. Probably, any other sailor would have destroyed her by shell-fire, as it was only the air in her bottom that kept her afloat. But Lieut. W. thought otherwise. He slipped a steel wire towing hawser over her anchor, and, after surmounting many difficulties, he managed to get her into port and beach her. I was privileged to see a photograph of this vessel a few days ago. The young sailor was standing on the hull of the upturned craft between an Admiral and a Captain, R.N., looking mightily proud of his capture.

I cannot conclude this article without mentioning the heroic conduct of a young Officer who was serving as an Apprentice in 1914 and joined the R.N.R. as a Midshipman on the outbreak of war. He had the good fortune to win his spurs on the Tigris. He was sent with dispatches in a steam pinnace to General Townsend before the fall of Kut. In fact, he told me that he was the last man to leave. He delivered his dispatches safely, but, upon returning, he had to run a gauntlet

GROUP

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of group appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

INTIMATIONS

Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.



Lea & Perrins

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Croupy Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

of fire from the banks of the river. His coxswain was killed, as well as some of his crew. He himself was shot through the arm, his launch was perforated with bullets, still he kept on at full speed and took the pinnace back to his ship in a jinking condition with his dead and wounded on board. Owing to the events which transpired following the fall of Kut, his splendid feat was not reported for some time afterwards, but, later, he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant and decorated by His Majesty the King.

The British sailor is as modest as he is brave—his gallant exploits during the war will never be published. I can quote cases where no recognition has been made, and yet the V.C. has been given for deeds of valour in France which are quite in keeping with the gallant actions displayed by those of the Merchant Service. For this reason the greatest possible consideration in ensuring that none shall suffer through lack of employment after the war—Merchant Service Review and R.N.R. Gazette.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building material. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 1/3 and 2/3.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief.
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

MARTIN'S
APOLASTER
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Respiratory Affections.
It is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted for the treatment of ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, and ORDINARY COUGH.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

PRICE 25 Cts. (6-1) per Copy

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

TANG YUE DESTINY, successor to
late SIEH KING,
14, D'ARQUEL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Cancellation free.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

* RANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Foreign BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 29th instant.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1841

NOTICE.

MADAME FLINT left for Paris yesterday, and will RETURN to Hongkong the end of September, with a Choice Assortment of Evening and Day Gowns, Costumes, etc.
Any ORDERS intended to have been placed with her before her departure can be forwarded to and will receive her personal supervision.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1840

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, May 24th at 5.15 p.m. in the CITY HALL, for the purpose of forming a ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY in HONGKONG.
Result of St. George's Day Celebration will also be announced.
ALL ENGLISHMEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

Chairman,
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1844

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "KASHIMA MARU," having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF and Goods Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be noted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 30th May, 1917, will be subject to sale.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co. a representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1846

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
8.30 p.m.—Assault-At-Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Bras and Glass Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tennis Balls at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 26.
Queen Mary's Birthday (1867).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Fittings etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co. Meeting.
Noon.—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Annual Meeting.
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.
SUNDAY, May 27.
Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, May 28.
Whit Monday—General Holiday.
TUESDAY, May 29.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Sundries etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
4 p.m.—Meeting of the H.K. Chamber of Commerce.
WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Noon.—"Star" Ferry Co. Meeting.
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary Meeting.
6.30 p.m.—Girl Guided Display, in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

verbal alteration to the days of King GEORGE.—
Statements at his Council sat Who knew the season when to take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree Which kept his throne unshaken still.
Based upon his people's will, And compassed by the inviolate sea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The attention of Englishmen is directed to the advertisement announcing a public meeting at the City Hall next Thursday at 5.15 p.m. for the purpose of forming a St. George's Society in Hongkong.

Mr. R. G. E. Forster, British Consul-General in Kobe, has received a telegram from the War Office stating that his son, 2nd Lieutenant R. L. E. Forster, of the East Kent Regiment, was reported missing on May 2nd.

Monday the 28th May being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the pillar boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Owing to the wet weather the Open Doubles Championship Match in connection with the H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, fixed for tomorrow afternoon, is postponed to a date to be announced later. All tickets sold will be available for the later date.

Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" has just been translated into Sinitic by His Majesty the King of Siam. It is rendered in verse following the dramatist's ideas and style as closely as possible. Other plays of Shakespeare had been previously translated and published by a Sinitic Prince, but the translations in these cases do not adhere closely to the Shakespearean style.

CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER DISMISSED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 23.
The President's Private Secretary has telegraphed to the Vice-President and all the high Provincial Officials that a Mandate orders Tuan Ki Sui to quit both the office of Premier and that of Minister of War.

The Mandate appoints Wu Ting Fang to act as Premier, and Chan Shi Yuk, Vice-Minister, to act as Minister of War.

The President's Mandate issued to-day dismissing the Premier is countersigned by Wu Ting Fang as Foreign Minister.
A further Mandate appoints Wong Sze Chun as Commander-in-Chief of the Provisionary Troops, in Peking and Tientsin.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

There was a large attendance at the Recital given last evening on the New Organ at the Union Church by Mr. Denman Fuller. The whole programme was rendered in Mr. Fuller's usual capable manner and was much enjoyed by the audience. The more credit is due to the excellence of the playing by reason of the fact that, owing to various unavoidable delays, the Organ is by no means finished and that the Organist had not therefore the control of the full power and resources of the instrument. It was evident, however, that the new Organ contains some very fine tone and is a credit to the designer and to the builders. It is to be hoped that another recital will be given on the instrument when it is finally completed. During the singing of a hymn, a collection was made in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund.

EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

Empire Day has been observed in Hongkong this year on a larger scale than heretofore. It was unfortunate that the day broke wet and dirty, but as the functions arranged for the day were mostly indoor functions the rain did not greatly interfere. The customary services for children were held at 9 a.m. in St. John's Cathedral, and in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and were largely attended. At noon there was a public function at the Hongkong Club. In previous years it has been the practice to observe Empire Day at the Club by a "punch" noon, and since the war has been in progress the little function has become one in which our Allies became prominently associated. This year the Committee decided to make a more public function of it, and the Club was thrown open to ladies from 11.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The toasts were proposed before 11 a.m. in the large hall. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Chairman of the Club for the year, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., in a very excellent speech submitted the toasts of "The King" and "Our Allies," and speeches were also made by Mr. G. Anderson, United States Consul-General, Mr. D'Ottungen, Consul for Russia, Mr. Rean, Consul for France, and Mr. E. Sutherland. The toasts were largely attended by members and subscribers and lady friends, all the available accommodation having been booked. The proceedings were enlivened by a band. At four o'clock, by arrangement with the Club, the Bandman Co. is giving a matinee vanderbilt performance at the Theatre Royal, seats in the Dress Circle being reserved for members and subscribers of the Club at the usual prices, and the remainder of the house thrown open to members of the local naval and military services. A Naval, Military and Police, Shoot is in progress at King's Park in which twelve teams are competing, and the Police Reserves have arranged a Sports Night for tonight, an assault-at-arms taking place in the open-air Ring at the Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground to which they have invited about 2000 Officers and men of the Colonial and Allied forces.

The Union Jack was much in evidence in the streets of the Colony and British ships in the harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion.

SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The customary Special Service at St. John's Cathedral this morning in commemoration of Empire Day was attended by a large number of children representing every Christian school in the Colony.

His Excellency, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., attended the service. Following prayers and hymns, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria delivered an address to the children on the British flag and all that it symbolises. In simple and direct language his lordship discussed the flag; firstly, as a sign of our loyalty; secondly, as a sign of our liberty; thirdly, as a sign of our unity; and fourthly, as a sign of Christianity.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

At an Empire Day service held in the Catholic Cathedral for the children attending the Catholic Schools of the Colony, the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani delivered an interesting address. His lordship said that they all rejoiced that they were living in a British Colony. The benefits they enjoyed were due to the British sense of justice and liberty. It was for this that the British had taken up arms for the freedom of nations and individuals. It was due to this sense of justice and freedom that the Catholic religion was able to develop in all places under the British flag. He pointed out, however, that the fortunate circumstance of Catholic children being able to pursue their studies in schools administered under the just and liberal English laws would not be of any use if the students did not apply themselves earnestly to their studies. At the present time their minds and hearts were soft and pliable and they would be fashioned according to the mould they now selected. It would be useless to try and alter that mould later, and they would therefore see how important it was that their hearts and minds should be given to proper training now. Everybody had a mission in life and although they were many and varied, the mission to help one another was common to all. The Bishop said that it was necessary first of all to avoid selfishness, to have an intimate knowledge of their religion and the means that that religion would give in order to be able to practice her teaching. Only religion had the power to command our will, so that we may deny ourselves. They should remember that the best men are kind to their servants, are never cruel and they never despise the poor. Instead of losing their time in amusements they should sometimes pay visits to hospitals, orphanages and such institutions and through the knowledge thereby gained they would know how many different kinds of sufferings there were in this world and how great was the necessity to succour the afflicted. They should also take part in works of charity. It was very edifying to know that there are a good number of school girls daily engaged in war charities. In concluding the Bishop said that all, especially the elder girls, should acquire some knowledge in nursing and First Aid. He hoped they would bear in mind Empire Day and the duties they owed to the State as loyal citizens and to God as true Christians.

The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the King." The schools participating were: Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yau-wai Chinese School, Hangzhou Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Kowloon Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-Ying School (Glendale).

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AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

At noon to-day there was a large assemblage at the Hongkong Club including many ladies, the Club having been opened to the lady friends of members and subscribers for the occasion. Speaking under a canopy formed of the flags of the Allied nations, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (in the absence from the Colony of the Chairman of the Club, proposed the health of the King. The original conception of Empire Day, he said, was to knit together the component parts of the Mother Country and her overseas possessions, but the celebration of our Empire Day was not complete to-day without the association of our Allies. The flags under which he stood demonstrated that. He said that this was no gala day, and he did not regard it as such. It was a day on which in his far outpost of our Empire, we met together to pledge our allegiance and our affection for our King and to cement the alliance happily that existed between us and the overwhelming majority of the great Powers of the world fighting in the cause of humanity against a ruthless enemy who had resorted to every form and process of cruelty and of outrage in the pursuit of their ruthless warfare. Again, this was not the occasion for the celebration of the fruits of victory. The time was not yet, but in the end victory was assured. As the light of day follows the darkness of the night so our righteous cause would prevail. Our sacrifices in human life and treasure, terrible as they had been, would not be in vain, and future generations would owe eternal gratitude to the youth of to-day. Events on the Western front in the last two months had showed the stuff the British Armies are made of. Our ammunition is secure, our financial resources are boundless, our soldiers and sailors are full of fight; the nation is rising to the full sense of its responsibility, and time will vindicate the cause of the Allies. Let us thank God for our all-powerful Navy which is preserving its ceaseless vigil on the sea. To them we and our Allies owe our commerce and our freedom from invasion. Let us reflect for a moment on the great effect of the war on our Empire. Has it not consolidated the

There is but one task for all.
For which one life to give.
Which stands if Freedom fall.
Which dies if Freedom live.

He said that we had seen the new historical "contemptible little army" of 1914, always growing stronger, until it has become the formidable army of to-day. His concluding words were "Vive la France et Allies."

Mr. SUTHERLAND after thanking the ladies for being present announced that at the request of the Chairman of the Club (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) he would read a telegram which that gentleman, prior to leaving the Colony, had suggested be sent to H. M. the King. The telegram was as follows:—
"Large gathering members and friends in Hongkong Club and many representatives of the Mercantile Marine, who rendered such noble services, desire to convey to your Majesty their dutiful and cordial greetings and loyalty on this day of Empire Day, and desire humbly to express admiration of your increasing solicitude and efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of those to whom the war has brought bereavement and loss, and tender congratulations on success already achieved by Navy and Army, and prayers for speedy triumph and of war, followed by lasting peace, based on justice and freedom of all nations."

PHOENIX CLUB.
At the Phoenix Club this morning a goodly number of members foregathered to celebrate Empire Day. The Chairman of the Club, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, in a neat and appropriate speech proposed the toast of "King and Empire," which was loudly acclaimed and drunk with musical honours.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR remembrance you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Empire! South Africa a few years ago was our enemy, under the benign influence of the British rule is now our staunch friend in battle. After a brief reference to General Smuts as a Statesman Sir William proceeded to point out the splendid part that Canada and Australia had played in the war. He said that the Crown Colonies had come into line and would do more. The Mother Country owed much to the overseas possessions. Imperial Federation, at one time the dream of a visionary, was now within the region of practical politics. Sir William went on to refer appreciatively to our Allies in the war and welcomed the entry of the United States as securing the whole of the English speaking races on the side of the Allies. Concluding, Sir William said—"I bid you be of good cheer, let us unite to exhaust our final resources in this great battle and it will go down to our children and generations to follow them, as a noble heritage and as the final vindication of right over might and we will secure to all nations a charter of liberty and freedom" (Applause.)

The toast "The King," was then drunk, and afterwards the National Anthem was sung, all present joining in.

Mr. G. ANDERSON, the United States Consul-General, in the course of a speech, said that he had noticed a tendency on the part of some to think that the United States had joined in the war with the object of getting what they could out of it. (Cries of No No.) He did not believe that himself; he thought that America would have to bear the brunt of the war now that she had joined in. But if that was so, she would not hesitate to take up the burden and carry it through to a successful conclusion.

Mr. D'OOTTINGEN, the Russian Consul, also spoke, and referring to recent events in Russia he recalled the declaration of the Provisional Government that it would never break its pledges to the Allies, and he thought those pledges given by the Provisional Government voiced the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Russian people. He paid a graceful tribute to the ladies saying that it was due to the work women had taken up that the Allies had been able to raise the great army now at the front. In proposing the toast to the ladies he would like to include the women war workers of Great Britain. (Applause.)

"M. REAT, French Consul, said that there were none among the Allies who could refrain from readily participating in the rejoicing of Empire Day. It called up stories of the past and of the British people, and reminded that they were the first to set the example of a free nation founding an Empire on the principles of fair play and the rights of mankind. Three years ago the British Empire entered the struggle for liberty against oppression with its desired resolve.

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For which one life to give.
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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

"EMPIRE DAY" ESSAY COMPETITION.

Since its formation, the St. Joseph's College (Old Boys) Association has made it a practice to offer prizes for "competition" in the five highest classes of the school for the best essays on "Empire Day" in each class. The competition was again held this year.

At the request of the Rev. Bro. Director, the essays were submitted to Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, for adjudication. Mr. Ralphs, who very kindly undertook the task, had very great difficulty in adjudicating, as the papers sent to him were all very good. The results announced at the parade at the College this morning are as follows:

Class I.—A. A. Abdoolrahman.
Class II.—Noel Briggs.
Class III.—Leo, d'Almada.
Class IV.—S. Garrod.
Class V.—L. Tobedel.
Class VI.—H. Barros.
Class VII.—Hugh Briggs.
Class VIII.—Lau Yu Chong.

The prizes, which consisted of suitable books, were presented by Mr. Ralphs to the successful competitors. In making the presentation he said:—I have to thank you for so kindly inviting me to distribute the Prizes won by various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as all the papers I read were very good indeed, and I congratulate all the writers on their efforts. Your Headmaster has asked me to say a few words on Empire Day, but many of you have written such excellent Essays on the subject that, speaking at such short notice, I find it difficult to say much that has as yet been left unsaid. St. Joseph's College is to be congratulated upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association which generously provided prizes for the Empire Day Essays. Although the foundations of the vast Empire to which we belong were laid centuries ago, by far the greatest development took place during the reign of Queen Victoria; it is fitting therefore that on the anniversary of her birth, the growth and glory of the Empire should year by year be celebrated. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 85 million square miles; she handed it down to her illustrious son and successor, King Edward VII., with three million square miles added to it. When she began her reign, the Empire covered one-sixth of all the land of the globe; she handed it to her successor a territory embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of the globe. On this territory dwell more than four hundred millions of people, more than one-fifth of all the world's inhabitants, people of every race and climate, of every colour and every religion, speaking innumerable tongues and living in various degrees of civilisation. The story of the Building of the Empire is far too long for me to tell to-day, but we can remember that the Empire is the result of the strenuous self-sacrifice of men and women of our race who have come forth, regardless of dangers and difficulties, to carry the flag and all that the flag implies to every corner of the earth. And as new peoples have come within the fold of the Empire they have been shown by our Empire Builders and Rulers that they can rest confident in the knowledge that under the British rule Justice, Freedom and Peace are established. And in this great World War in which we are now engaged the Allies—and all of us assembled here to-day belong to one or other of the Allied Nations—are fighting not for vain-glorious conquest but for a Peace which shall ensure to all nations the blessings of Justice and Freedom. (Applause.)

Bro. Airmar, Director of the College, briefly replied. The scholars, to the number of over five hundred and fifty, then sang "God Save the King" and "The British Anthem." On the call of Bro. Airmar three rousing cheers were given for the King, after which the boys marched to the Catholic Cathedral where a Commemorative Service was held for scholars attending the Catholic schools in Hongkong and Kowloon.

SPORT.

K.C.C. (B) v. C.E.C. (B).

At Causeway Bay on the 29th at 4.15 p.m.
K.C.C. Team—C. W. Jeffries, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stupleton, J. Ralston, R. Anderson, and R. H. Jewsbury.

News has been received by cable from Mr. G. W. Brookhurst of Yokohama that his son, 2nd Lieut. G. Norman Brookhurst of the Royal Flying Corps, who was reported missing on April 17th, is a prisoner of war at Karlsruhe.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 23. Continuing his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said that when the war is over and we have commenced the task of reconstructing Ireland, it will not be less difficult and anxious than the conduct of the war itself, who could doubt that a contented Ireland would be an asset of immeasurable value to the British Empire. Who could doubt that Great Britain would be a more powerful figure at the peace conference if she could speak with the united voice of all her sons. Might not such a consummation give the way for that would cooperation of the three greatest English-speaking nations of the world, France, the United States and ourselves, upon whose close communion and interdependence of action he believed the future of civilization to a large extent depended.

The settlement of the Irish question has emerged as a world factor of such central importance that it might affect the fortunes of Great Britain in the war and the destinies of mankind for generations. If the Irish were to be made a contented people, it should be made without delay. Since the beginning of the war the situation in Ireland had grown not better but worse, and it left alone it might grow even worse. In that case, if we listened or drifted, not merely would we parade our bankrupt statesmanship before the world, but we would have earned the deserved condemnation of posterity.

Referring to the importance of the proposals in the first part of Mr. Lloyd George's letter, his lordship said that though they might be regarded as a more acceptable form, he then described precedents for the Convention and its constitution similarly to the Premier, and concluded: "It was beyond measure desirable that representatives from all those bodies and parties should attend. It would be a national misfortune if any stood aloof, and a grave responsibility would rest upon any of those bodies who elected to abstain. Many of their lordships had great weight and authority in Ireland, and he hoped that their influence to dissuade the people from such an unfortunate and disastrous course as to abstain. The title was running fast in Ireland, and he prayed God that on this occasion they might not miss it. (Cheers.)

Lord Lansdowne said he accepted the proposed Convention, and said that one fact seemed to dominate the situation. We had travelled so far along the road to Home Rule that we now felt it impossible to turn abruptly backwards. The Convention might do immense good, he could not see what harm it could do. If a solution of the question was not forthcoming, it would be shown that the fault was not the Government's but that of the Irish themselves.

Viscount Middleton said that "whatever was done they must secure a large loyal element in the Convention and make it clear to that loyal element they will have an adequate share in the Government."

Lord Londonderry, in a maiden speech, said those upholding our cause on the battle-field would ask why this settlement plan had been produced in their absence, but adding through his hereditary conviction, "were he would welcome any argument which would furnish a solution of the problem."

Lord Selbourne agreed with Lord Lansdowne that it was impossible to return to the past. This was no longer a question for the United Kingdom, but for the Empire.

Lord Bessborough hoped that Irishmen in the Convention would settle the Irish question, which Englishmen would never be able to do.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, May 23. The newspapers generally welcome the Convention, but comments on the outcome are cautious, and none too hopeful of success. It is pointed out that although the speeches in Parliament showed a remarkable change in the atmosphere, the exclusion of north-east Ulster, remains. The strongest hope is based on the attitude of Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Carson. The latter's speech is regarded as of better augury than Sir J. E. B. Londale's.

The *Daily Telegraph* interprets the general feeling in Parliament as recognizing that the Convention, if held, may easily fail, but success is not precluded, and the experiment ought to be made with goodwill. "The *Daily Chronicle* says: 'If the Convention is convoked on the eve of the incoming tide, it may be carried to land.' The *Daily News* rejoices that the presentation will include social, economic and intellectual elements. It says that this variety is most comprehensive and contains the promise of a satisfactory issue."

The *Morning Post* says: "It must not be forgotten that the Government of Ireland is not a purely Irish question, because the security of Great Britain largely depends on Ireland, which is the postern through which every enemy has hitherto tried to enter. Therefore, Great Britain cannot carry into effect the Convention decisions unless they do not injure the interests and security of the Kingdom."

The *Times* comments on the patriotic courage of the common-sense Ulster M.P.s in refusing to shut the door to

the hope of a settlement, however slender they may think it. The *Times* does not doubt that the Ulster leaders will recommend acceptance by the Ulster Council.

The *Daily Mail* says: "The probabilities are that the Convention will meet, and it will put Ireland very definitely on trial before the Empire and the world. This test will be most thorough, whatever capacity constructive Statesmanship possesses."

THE CONVENTION'S CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, May 23. Rumour is busy as to who is likely to be the Chairman of the proposed Convention, and the names mentioned include General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Mr. St. Johnstone and Lord Donoughmore.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23. The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked.

It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil entering the war on the side of the Allies.

NEW YORK, May 23. The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, May 23. A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajana* off Brittany. Some of the crew were saved.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTRIES.

LONDON, May 23. Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries viz.: Food, Munitions and Transportation.

THE ITALIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 23. The Italian Mission has arrived in America.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 23. Mr. Ballou has discussed shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount necessary to supply the Allies, and the Board drafted a programme accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE.

LONDON, May 23. The *Times* correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual security justifies the embargo the Argentine Government has placed on the export of wheat.

COSTLY FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

NEW YORK, May 23. A fire starting in the business quarter, and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed 100 blocks of buildings at Atlanta City. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, May 23. Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., has been killed in action.

WOMEN VOTERS.

LONDON, May 23. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cave Home Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, estimated that it would increase the voters by 8,000,000, of whom 6,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

STOCKHOLM, May 23. The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

FUNERAL OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, May 23. The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church at Cirencester, yesterday. The coffin was covered with the national flag of Sarawak and the chief mourners included the Rance, Tuan Ouda, Dayung Muda, Tuan Bangau. Several officers of the Sarawak Government Service were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 23. Silver is quoted at 37 7/8. The market is very quiet.

If industrial workers are no longer to be called "handy" and the name "once purely American" what shall we call them? Anything, we must hope, but "employees." That word, pronounced "employ-ee," is French, is either an affectation or a difficulty. Pronounced as such it is a bore. Why cannot the obvious name of "workmen" be set aside for them, as "labourers" has been for the men on the land?

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SAILORES AND SOLDIERS ENTERED AT KOWLOON.

The ladies and children of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League very kindly entertained a large number of men in R.M. Services to tea in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home yesterday afternoon, and later to a Concert and Display in the Seamen's Institute. About three hundred and fifty men, representing all the units in the Command and including a fair sprinkling of men from the Naval Yard, sat down to tea. Tables were served by the ladies of the League, assisted by the children, who helped to promote a feeling of the utmost good humour and friendliness. At the beginning of the Concert the thanks of the men were well expressed by Bombarthier Wilson for the excellent tea provided and for the kind thought of the men thus shown. The beautiful display given by the children was so thoroughly enjoyed that another vote of thanks was called for at the end of the concert, and after a cheer was given for the children. The whole affair was something of a novelty in Service circles, but a big number agreed with Bombarthier Wilson that it was the most enjoyable concert they had attended during their stay in the Colony.

All the expenses are being met by the ladies of the League. The movement was initiated by Mrs. Aiken, President of the Kowloon Branch, who was assisted by a large number of members and associates. The event was so evidently a success that it is now the intention of the promoters to give another performance sometime during the Autumn.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

WINDING UP GALLOPS.

Most of the parties in training for the Gymkhana Meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon were given short gallops this morning. The times taken were:

Cadogan's Wile, 1 mile, 35, 1.08, 1.39; last 1.31.2.
Mora, 1 mile, 34, 1.09.2; last 1.35.2.
KING DICK, 1 mile, 36, 1.09.2, 1.37; last 1.33.3.
NEW ALBY, 1 mile, 36, 1.09.3, 1.42.1; last 1.33.3.
SIRIUS, 1 mile, 37, 1.11, 1.44; last 1.33.
TITMORSE, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.10.3, 1.44.4; last 1.31.1.
EMER DUBUAI, 1 mile, 35, 1.23, 1.53.2; last 1.30.2.
NIGHT DUBUAI, 1 mile, 38, 1.12.4, 1.49.4; last 1.34.
WINDUP, 1 mile, 40.5, 1.19.2, 1.52.2; last 1.33.
CROSSLANDS, 1 mile, 34, 1.06.4; last 1.24.4.
AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, 1 mile, 40.2, 1.12.2, 1.47; last 1.31.5.
OAK BAY, 1 mile, 40.4, 1.15.2, 1.48.2; last 1.33.1.
FILLIE MORSE and JACK POOT, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12.2, 1.41.3; last 1.32.1.
1.14.52; last 1.33.1.
ARIEL and HAWK OYST, 1 mile, 41.2, 1.25, 2.03; last 1.31.10; last 1.33.4 (3.15 last 1.37).

HONGKONG NO. 1 Y.A.D.

Commandant—Lady Mrs. Acting Commandant—Mrs. Hickling. L.R.C.P. & S.

1. The Monthly Meeting will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 10.15 a.m., when a lecture will be given by Mrs. Bullock, and the Drill will be in charge of Mrs. McGregor, M.B., B. Ch.

2. Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., has agreed to give a series of lectures in First Aid at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road. Particulars may be had from the Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

The following members may attend in order to pass the Examination qualifying them for the Bar to Medallion: Mrs. Danby, Miss L. Ellis, Miss G. Ellis, Miss P. Lammert, Mrs. Shenton, Mrs. Ralphs, Mrs. Robertson, and Miss Wilkinson.

The following members may qualify for the Medallion: Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Carter, Miss Davidson, Miss Denison, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Manning, and Miss Woolcock.

The following members should attend these lectures in order to pass the examination to become qualified members of the Detachment: Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hayward, Miss D. Ritchie, and Mrs. Leask.

(Sd.) M. RAUPE, Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES. Tuesday, May 23rd.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under own Command.

Wednesday, May 24th.—No. 2 Company under own Command.

Thursday, May 25th.—No. 3 Company under own Command. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 8 p.m.

Friday, June 1st.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central. Also Recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.P. (R).

(Sd.) P. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (R).

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at Happy Valley yesterday. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Captain) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said: "Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I propose with your permission to take them as read. I think you will agree with me that, considering the circumstances, the report is a satisfactory one. The profit for the year amounts to \$4,371.29 against a loss of \$2,541.71 last year, after writing off Fan Ling course and property \$2,257.37 for account of the year 1916. In the sum of \$13,336.96 for Fan Ling maintenance many items appear which in previous years have been treated as capital expenditure. The reserve account, which last year stood at \$25,761.30, you will observe, has been utilized in writing down the Fan Ling property, plant, etc., nothing having been previously written off for depreciation since the course was laid out and the buildings erected."

With regard to the item Gun Club suspense account, I would explain that the Committee took over the Gun Club, lock, stock and barrel, including the Club House and cash balance, the latter being more than sufficient to pay for the removal of the Club house from Hongkong and its erection at Fan Ling. When it was first put up, I regret to say, it presented a serious blot on the landscape, which fortunately for us caught the eye of His Excellency the Governor, with the result that he very kindly defrayed the cost of beautifying it. (Applause.) Upkeep and running expenses will cost the club a very small sum per annum, and when a normal supply of cartridges is obtainable I hope, gentlemen, you will patronize this new attraction."

The sincere thanks of the Club are further due to His Excellency the Governor and Mr. T. S. Forrest, who presented us with the handsome half-way pavilion, which was opened during the year and is a great improvement on the old shed we used to quench our thirst in. (Applause.)

The Committee are of opinion that the present caddy system at Fan Ling, including the practice of stationing caddies round the course on busy days, although it created a little confusion at first, is a distinct improvement, on the old method, and I trust their opinion is shared by you all.

The alterations to the Club House at Deepwater Bay, I regret to say, have been somewhat protracted owing to circumstances over which we had no control, but they are now nearing completion and should greatly enhance the popularity of our picnic course.

I should like to express the thanks of the club to Mr. C. A. Peeland and Mr. W. D. Kraft, who acted as Honorary Secretaries during the temporary absence of Mr. Cumming. The Secretaryship of this club, gentlemen, is no bed of roses, as Mr. Cumming will tell you. During the regime of Mr. Kraft the ladies dissociated themselves from me, I am certain they would not have taken this step had they known that Mr. Cumming was returning. (Laughter.) They now have their own Captain and Committee, and although their powers are necessarily limited with the exception of the fixing of their own handicaps, I understand that perfect harmony prevails. (Laughter and applause.) With those few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented."

Mr. E. V. D. Parr seconded—Carried. On the motion of Mr. Parr, seconded by Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. Dodwell was re-elected Captain.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Matland, Mr. K. M. Cumming was re-elected Hon. Secretary. The following Committee was then elected *ad hoc*—Mr. E. J. Grist, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. W. D. Kraft, E. R. Thomas, E. V. D. Parr and A. Ritchie, the three first named having been members of last year's Committee.

On the proposal of Mr. Kraft, seconded by the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax was elected a life member of the Club in recognition of his services to the Club, more particularly in connection with the laying out and improvement of the course at San Ling.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dodwell, last year's Captain, was proposed by Mr. Matland and heartily accorded.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is a small group of people who are saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMAN ALTERNATIVES.

[By the Military Correspondent of the "Times".]

In a previous article the general situation of Germany was examined, and the conclusion was drawn that the situation tends to become desperate and to require desperate remedies. Our problem is therefore to examine what these remedies may be, and where they may be applied, provided that Hindenburg is left the initiative by the Allies. Germany may attack Italy, Russia, the Allies in France, or lastly England at home, and each of these alternatives deserves study.

Italy is, perhaps, the weakest of the Allies, and it has been the habit of the German bully, since he failed to impress the bigger boys of Dame Europa's school, to tease the little ones. But in order to divert German troops against Italy either the main German fronts must be weakened, which is inadmissible on the whole, or the new strategic reserve must be employed, in which case it will be engaged upon what we must call a secondary operation. It would be rash to engage Germany's reserves in Italy until the situation on the main East and West fronts had been cleared up, and as our offensive and Russia's, when they begin, will be continued uninterrupted throughout the summer, it is not certain that the situation will clear during the limited period when the seasons permit of Alpine adventures. The Trentino bastion is a menace to Italy, of course. This has always been recognized, but the poverty of its communications does not render it attractive as a zone of concentration for a very great army, and we must assume that a certain weakness which May, 1916, exposed in the Italian defence in this quarter has been removed by suitable measures. Also, there is this to be said, that theatres of war in France and Italy are continuous, and that nothing prevents the whole of the Western Allies from co-operating according to the needs of the moment, whether in Italy or elsewhere. We cannot exclude the chances of an attack on Italy by the Central Powers this summer, and we must be prepared to meet it, but the prospects of a decision on this side are not favourable if the Allies are fully prepared for all emergencies.

RUSSIA. It is possible that Hindenburg hoped and intended to attack Russia this summer, and if the Revolution in Russia were to develop symptoms of military weakness this idea might still be prosecuted. But on the assumption which we have taken as a basis of discussion—the assumption that Germany's position tends to become desperate—will an attack on Russia provoke a decision even if successful, and above all, will it provoke a decision in time? It is hard to believe it. Russia will be stronger this year than ever before in men, guns, and shells. An attack upon her would be exceedingly costly, and at the worst she would fight back as she has so often fought before, laying waste the country, using up the German reserves, and leaving the German Army in the autumn far from its bases of supply and no nearer a decision than before. Failing, therefore, disagreeable results from the Revolution, the attack on Russia does not promise that decisive, speedy, and stunning victory which is imperatively demanded by Germany under the assumption which has been made.

THE WESTERN FRONT. German attacks upon the Allies in France failed in 1914 and 1916 to produce the results expected of them, and we are entitled to expect that they have ever been in man and guns, and we have mountains of shells. There can be no comparison at all between the losses which the Germans would suffer in attacking us now and those which they suffered in their previous efforts. The great superiority which we possess in field guns in the West, and the vast quantity of machine-guns at our disposal, render the chances of a German success remote. The Germans, or anybody else, may always capture trenches or positions, but they cannot capture the position, and adequate arrangements must be made between the capture of positions and the defeat of the Allied Armies in the West there is a very wide gulf, and the only thing certain would be such a slaughter of German troops as would make a retreat in Picardy easier than like an intention to attack, for people who mean to attack do not have retreats in their mind, nor do they initiate them. However, some great overseas advantage is being planned, then an attack on the West front sector may very likely come, partly in order to gain more control of the French Channel coast and partly to prevent the withdrawal of British troops to other fields.

THE BRITISH ISLES. An overseas attack upon the British Isles, if they are adequately garrisoned by a great force, is in one of the most difficult and hazardous operations imaginable. But it must not be on this account be ruled out, and for many reasons. It is certainly the only operation which the German Press never discusses, but this fact does not diminish its possibility. The German Navy is the only great weapon which has hitherto remained unused in the larger sense. It is always open to the enemy to recall his submarines for the purpose of an operation against England. The German Air Force, too, is a force which the German Command sometimes like the monopoly of long-distance scouting in the North Sea. There is nothing that we can teach the Germans about mine warfare, and a combination of submarines and mines can create temporary barages and interfere with the freedom of action of a hostile Navy. There are swarms of merchant vessels in German ports subject to carry a great army while the Dutch, with batteries and mines, we need not suppose that Germany will pay the slightest regard to Dutch neutrality if she finds it of military interest to ignore it. Lastly, the German Navy is the only force which can reach the heart of England and remain there, and while the last of England remains intense, a successful invasion would be possible.

A deadly blow at the heart of the Alliance, and the only visible means whereby Germany might escape from a desperate situation. The Germans have obviously hoped hitherto to escape the need of the sacrifice of their Navy, which is not an improbable consequence of an operation of this kind. The keeping of the German Navy out of harm's way has had certain advantages. The German coasts have been immune from close attack. The mastery of the Baltic has been more or less maintained, and the German fleet has been able to keep up a certain pressure on home defence. Our Air Service in France has been weakened by the retention in these islands of aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. It was hoped that the German Army would win the war, but now that this hope recedes, we can well believe that the old plans have been refurbished up, and that nothing but practical certainty that an overseas invasion must fail will prevent it from being attempted. This practical certainty will only come if Germany makes it the excellence of our defensive arrangements imposes it upon them. It is childish to suppose that the Germans are ignorant of what we have done. Much too often we see evidence in the German Press that our political and military secrets are not well guarded. The constant and increasingly bold reconnaissance of our coasts, by German warships, aeroplanes, and aeroplanes, demonstrate the purpose in the German mind, and the immunity from punishment of the scouting expeditions is not calculated to change this purpose.

It is not possible to exhaust this question without a survey of our naval and military arrangements, which are subjects not susceptible of public discussion. Our War Cabinet must know them all, and upon this body, subject to the expert advice which it receives, rests the whole and the undivided responsibility for decisions. Vitally important though our operations in France are, it is not a corollary that we must not relax at home. With 4,000,000 men of military age still in civil occupations there is no reason why we should run risks anywhere. We must never forget that the British Isles are the citadel not only of the Empire, but of the Allies, and that the security of these islands is the pivot upon which victory must necessarily turn.

SUMMARY AND STRATEGY. The assumption that the German position tends to become desperate may, we must admit, be wrong, and in this case, a different set of considerations comes into view. The Germans may really believe what their leaders say, namely, that the submarine warfare will quickly starve and compel us to make peace. In this case, Hindenburg, this late convert to the Revolution doctrine, may have arranged his plan of campaign conformably with this

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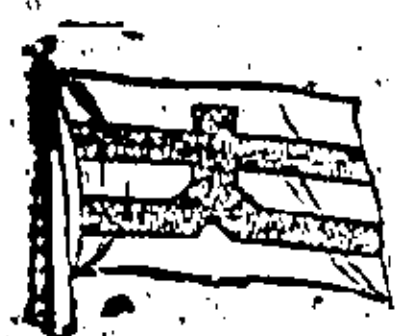
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"MEXICO MARU".....Friday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 27th May, at 3 p.m.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 28th May, at 3 a.m.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	KWILIN	May 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	ASHU	May 27, Daylight
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	KUMICHO	May 29, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNING	May 29, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	May 30, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 31, at 4 p.m.

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AGENTS.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SUNDAY, May 27, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	TUESDAY, May 29, Daylight
MANILA	TUESANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIESANG	SUNDAY, June 3, Daylight

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st June at 12 Noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, May 23, 1917.

1837

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TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 25th May at 12.30 p.m.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues. 12th June.
SHINYO MARU	12,000-21 knots	Fri. 22nd June.
PERIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri. 27th July.

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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 28th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIMIZUOKA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th June at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,900	FRIDAY, 15th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 5th June at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	ASAHI MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU	10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.
	TOTOMI MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
	RANGOON MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BINTEN MARU	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

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